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CLAIMS

1. A method of displaying a document (12) on a display screen capable of being subjected to a scroll procedure, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:
- a step of allocating the document a quantity of graphics memory so as to create a buffer memory of the visible part of the document and of the zones closest to this visible part and referred to as anticipation bands (10),
 - a step of calculating and of chopping of this memory into pixmaps as a function of the size of the document, of the visible part, and of those of the anticipation bands (10),
 - a step of relative positioning of these pixmaps with respect to the complete document and its visible part,
 - a step, that can be carried out as a background task, of filling the content of the pixmaps with a priority system dependent on the proximity of the pixmap with respect to the visible zone,
 - when the document is subjected to a display procedure or to a scrolling, a step of copying the content of the pixmaps into the display window with previously if necessary a step forcing the updating of the pixmaps involved in the display if the previous step has not terminated same,
 - and return to the step of relative positioning of the pixmaps with respect to the documents as a function of the new position of the visible part.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the anticipation bands (10) comprise a minimum of one column of pixmaps on the right and on the left of

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the visible window (11) as well as a row of pixmaps at the bottom and at the top, except in the case where the visible window (11) approaches the edge of the document (12).

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3. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the pixmaps (13) are chopped into rectangles which are drawn successively with each call of a background task.

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4. The method as claimed in claim 3, in which the background task also has the function of constructing the anticipation bands (10).

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5. The method as claimed in claim 3, in which, with each call of this background task, there is:

- possible reorganization of the pixmaps if a scroll has been performed,
- if no repositioning of the pixmaps has occurred, drawing of the first rectangle of a pixmap determined as a function of a criterion of distance away from the visible zone of the document.

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6. The method as claimed in claim 1, which uses a synchronization mechanism allowing the possible forcing of the data to be displayed into the pixmaps.

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7. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which an immediate drawing is carried out in two cases:

- when an "expose" event compels the drawing of a part of the display window though this part has not yet been drawn in the anticipation bands (10),

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- or when an element of the document is modified graphically in the display window.

8. The use of the method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims for the display of an HTML document.

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9. The use of the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 in a digital television decoder.